French Patent, granted to I. F. Body, for making Glue from materials not before used for that purpose.

Description of the Process.

The bones of every species of animal may be used to form the base of this glue; and they are reduced to a fine powder in cast-iron mortars. This powder is put into a copper boiler, placed in a furnace of brick-work, carried up to the top of the boiler, the base of which stands on a thin bed of the same. The boiler is filled with the powder to within six inches of the top; then river water is poured in until it covers the powder about two inches. A fire is then to be lighted under the bed of brick-work; the heat of which will soon be communicated to the boiler, and cause the mixture to boil without the risk of its adhering to the bottom, which could not be avoided if the flame was carried directly to the bottom of the boiler. When the mixture has boiled for twelve hours successively, the fire is discontinued; and, by means of a crane or otherwise, the boiler is raised above the furnace, and placed on a platform of brick-work, where it remains for four hours, for the mixture to deposit. This is a sufficient time for the liquor to cool and become clarified; then, by means of a pump, the liquor on the top is extracted from the powder, which has sunk to the bottom. This operation done, the boiler containing the powder is replaced in the furnace, filled with fresh water, and made to boil again for twelve hours. The liquor before extracted from the boiler is poured into wide and shallow copper pans, which are lodged in brick furnaces, made to fit them, and with a moderate fire the liquor thickens by evaporation.

The great boiler having boiled the second time, the fire is entirely discontinued, and the mixture is immediately poured into strong cloth bags, and tied up; it is then pressed, in order to extract all the liquor, which falls into shallow tubs, by spouts, that are disposed about the press. The liquor is added to that of the first boiling, which is in the copper pans, and the earthy part that remains in the bags after the operation, is thrown away as useless.

The evaporation of the liquor in the pans is continued by a small fire, which is diminished by degrees.

Lastly; when the liquor has acquired the consistence of a thick syrup it is run into tin moulds, where it remains until quite cold.

To take the glue out of the moulds they are beaten on the four sides, which are jointed; and with knives made on purpose, the square mass is divided into cakes, of two or three lines in thickness. They are then exposed upon strings to a current of air.

They are twelve days in summer and three weeks in winter in becoming perfectly dry.

Process for making very fine Flint Glass; by M. Cazalet, of Bourdeaux.

(From the Annales des Arts, &c.)

M. Cazalet puts into a platina crucible, containing twelve ounces of flint glass, 100 parts of pure minium, previously strained through a silk sieve, 50 parts of purified nitre, one part of very pure and very white lime, and 60 parts of very white sand, calcined and pounded in an iron mortar, afterwards washed by ebullition with sulphuric acid, and still farther purified with muriatic acid.

This mixture, exposed in a bottle-glass house furnace, becomes very liquid. At the end of thirty-six hours it is poured into pure water, in order to be reduced to a fine powder. It must then be washed and purified in the same manner as the sand, re-melted as before, again thrown into water, pulverised and purified with the acids, then again melted, and at the end of forty-eight hours taken out of the crucible, and run upon a plate of copper very hot, on which it is left to cool by insensible degrees.

By this method a very white glass is obtained, which is always free from fibres, spots, &c., and possesses all the qualities requsite for objective glasses.

If pure materials be used, and if the crucible while it remains in the fire be always covered with its cover of the same metal, the oxyds of manganese and arsenic are not necessary.

Specification of a patent granted to James Thomson, of Primrose Hill, near Clitheroe, in the County of Lancaster, Calico printer; for a method of producing patterns on Cloth, previously dyed Turkey Red, and made of Cotton or Linen, or both.

Dated, March 5, 1813.

First, Mix or combine with the acid